

The Weather

Today—Rain ending, high in the 70s.
Tonight—Clear, low near 50. Sunday—
Fair and mild. Friday's temperatures—
High 68 at 11:20 a.m.; low 53 at 5:20 a.m.
Weather Map and Details on Page B6.

The Wash

Tim

87th Year .. No. 317

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SATURDAY,

Red China Sets Off Soviet Paper Cond

ington Post

es Herald

From the Redskins to Rolls Royce
Clubs, PotomacLand is a man's
world. Find out what makes it
turn in Sunday's special issue of

Potomac

OCTOBER 17, 1964

WTOP-TV (9) Radio (1500)

TEN CENTS

Atomic Explosion; emns Khrushchev

Ousted Leader Accused Of Scheming, Bragging

Current Russian Policies Continue, U.S. Is Assured

By Henry Shapiro

MOSCOW, Oct. 17 (Saturday) (UPI)—The new Soviet leadership sealed the disgrace of Nikita Khrushchev tonight by making public a bill of particulars charging him with "harebrained scheming" and "bragging."

The attack was contained in an article published in Saturday's issue of the Communist Party newspaper Pravda under the headline "Immutable Leninist General Line of the CPSU (Soviet Communist Party)."

It extolled the Soviet Party's "unflinching loyalty to Lenin's behests" and said collective leadership was "the most important Leninist principle of the life and activity of the party."

On Friday, Soviet ambassadors in Bonn, Tokyo, the United Nations and elsewhere spread the word that the Russian policy of peaceful co-existence will be continued.

Assurances to U.S.

[In Washington, Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin asked to see President Johnson and after the interview Dobrynin said he had given assurances that current Soviet policies will continue.]

The Pravda outburst, which did not name Khrushchev but made clear that it referred to him, declared that "the construction of communism is a live, creative undertaking and it does not tolerate armchair methods, personal decisions and disregard for the practical experience of the masses."

"The Leninist Party is an enemy of subjectivism and drifting in Communist construction, hare-brained scheming, immature conclusions and hasty decisions and actions

China, Russia Stories Inside

Khrushchev's fall seeds garden of speculation as to reasons. Page A13.

Bonn sees new period in world affairs beginning. Page B8.

Demands for an Indian atomic bomb are expected to increase. Page A11.

East Zone Reds see Khrushchev's policy on Germany behind his fall. Page A9.

Italian Communists call for the continuation of Khrushchev's policies. Page B8.

Reds say meeting that ousted Khrushchev also reaffirmed policy of peaceful coexistence. Page B8.

Japan angrily denounces Communist China for nuclear explosion. Page A10.

French sources suggest China may face rockier road as result of Kremlin shakeup. Page B8.

divorced from reality.

"Bragging and phrase-mongering, commandism and unwillingness to take into account the achievements of science and practical experience are alien to it."

Firings Reported

The editorial also said that the new Kremlin chiefs would not back down from seeking a showdown meeting in the Sino-Soviet conflict.

Pravda is published by the Communist Party whose Central Committee yesterday announced the removal from power of Khrushchev.

The Pravda editorial said specifically that the general line of the Communist Party and its "monolithic unity" had

See SOVIET, A10, Col. 1

Peking Proposes Summit Talks to Ban A-Weapons

From News Dispatches

TOKYO, Oct. 16—Communist China announced today the explosion of its first atomic bomb and immediately proposed a world summit conference to ban all nuclear weapons.

The New China News Agency said the blast—making Red China the world's fifth nation to develop its own nuclear capability—took place in "the western region of China" at 3 p.m. (3 a.m. EDT).

The blast ended speculation begun by U.S. Secretary of

Text of statement by Peking on atomic explosion, with maps. Page A10.

State Dean Rusk in September that a Chinese nuclear blast was imminent.

No details were given, but the bomb was believed to be a primitive nuclear device that was set off somewhere near the borders of the Soviet Union in Sinkiang province.

Japan Records Shock

A Japanese television station said a seismograph in Kyoto had recorded abnormal shocks, but that it was impossible to determine its direction from Japan.

(The blast was confirmed immediately in Washington. U.S. detection devices picked up the explosion, which was believed to have been an above-ground blast of about the same force as the Hiroshima bomb of 1945.)

The official Peking government announcement said China's aim was "to break the nuclear monopoly of the nuclear powers and to eliminate nuclear weapons." It reaffirmed China's claim that "the atom bomb is a paper tiger"

See CHINA, A10, Col. 6

CHINA—From AI

Red China Explodes Atom Bomb

and emphasized its value as a bargaining lever.

China "will never . . . under any circumstances be the first to use nuclear weapons," the announcement said. It added that the government believes "a nuclear war can be prevented."

No Moscow Comment

The announcement of the explosion came within 24 hours of the Moscow disclosure of Soviet Premier Khrushchev's replacement as head of the Soviet Communist Party and government.

(In Moscow, there was no official comment by the Soviet government. The official news agency Tass carried a one-sentence report, quoting the Chinese news agency. An apparently surprised Soviet official said merely: "We have no confirmation.")

In proposing a summit conference "of all the countries of the world," Peking said the first step of such a meeting should be an outright renunciation of the use of nuclear weapons by all members of the "nuclear club" and those nations about to become nuclear powers.

The United States, Russia, Britain and France preceded Communist China in the development of nuclear weapons.

First Since 1962

Testing of atomic weapons, the statement asserted, had been forced upon China by "the U.S. imperialist policy of nuclear blackmail . . ."

Both France and China refused to sign the partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty in Moscow in August, 1963. In today's announcement, Peking claimed the treaty had aided nuclear powers in increasing their military-strategic advantage.

Today's blast was the first known above-ground nuclear detonation since the 1962 Pacific test series by the U.S.

The explosion climaxed a six-year development program hampered by withdrawal of Soviet support as the rift between the two nations widened and by the severe strain on

the Chinese economy. The Russian withdrawal may have slowed down the program by about three years, according to some Western estimates.

Reassurance Sought

Peking, in an apparent effort to reassure nonaligned Afro-Asian nations which had been apprehensive over the prospect of China's entrance into the nuclear club, said the nuclear monopoly of the "imperialist" powers increased the danger of nuclear war.

"They have it and you don't, as so they are very haughty," the statement said. "But once those who oppose them also have it, they would no longer be so haughty . . ."

The lengthy statement did not distinguish between Western nuclear powers and the Soviet Union in pointing to the threat of nuclear war; it referred more than once to "the U.S. imperialists and their partners," without either including or excluding the Russians.

Russian Leadership Attacks Khrushchev

been "demonstrated with force" at the Central Committee meeting of Oct. 14—the session that stripped Khrushchev of his powers.

The attack on Khrushchev came as high members of his "brain trust" were reported to be following him into obscurity. Several said to have been fired were top officials in the communications field.

Message From Peking

As details of Khrushchev's ouster by the Communist Central Committee came to light it was apparent that his handling of the Soviet feud with Communist China was a major factor in the decision to strip him of power.

The Chinese Communists sent a message to the new government calling for the re-establishment of unity between China and the Soviet Union.

According to an official New China News Agency broadcast monitored in Tokyo, four of China's leaders, including Chairman Mao Tse-tung, sent "warm greetings" to the New Russian leaders—Party Chief Leonid Brezhnev and Premier Alexei Kosygin.

"Let the Chinese and Soviet Parties and the two countries unite on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism," the message said.

The warm terms of the message seemed significant because previously the Chinese Communists had branded both Brezhnev and Kosygin as "vile revisionists." The catch in the offer of reconciliation apparently was that the message referred to unity "on the basis of Marxism-Leninism." Peking interprets this as opposed to the peaceful coexistence line which the new government has pledged to follow.

No Sign of Khrushchev

Khrushchev himself was not seen nor heard from today, but sources said he was still in Moscow and headed for retirement—against his wishes.

The sources said he put up a stout defense at the ouster meeting of the Communist

Party Central Committee but was outvoted. According to these sources, the proceedings went this way:

Chief Party ideologist Mikhail Suslov delivered the keynote attack. While praising Khrushchev's over-all policies he charged that their execution was faulty and had led to a "point of stagnation."

Suslov criticized Khrushchev's conduct at unspecified international conferences and during foreign trips. Western observers believed he may have been referring to Khrushchev's notorious shoe-banging incident at the United Nations General Assembly in 1960.

Charges Retailed

The deposed Soviet leader also was charged with these failures:

The disastrous 1963 harvest which forced wheat imports from the United States and Canada.

- The handling of the conflict with China which served to widen the Sino-Soviet split.

- Relations with foreign Communist Parties, apparently in reference to the strain on the Soviet ties to the Italian and Rumanian Communist Parties.

In addition, the sources said Khrushchev was attacked for:

- Pushing the "cult of the personality"—despite his criticisms of this practice as a holdover from the Stalin era of terror.

- Practicing nepotism—possibly referring to the appointment of his son-in-law Alexei Adzhubei as editor of the government newspaper Izvestia.

Soviet sources said that the

next move in the Sino-Soviet dispute is up to Peking. Western observers interpreted this to mean that the Soviets do not intend to take the initiative in seeking to heal the conflict, at least for the present.

Premier Kosygin, one of Khrushchev's two successors, showed up tonight at a reception for visiting Cuban President Osvaldo Dorticos.

Soviet President Anastas Mikoyan acted as host while Kosygin remained in the background, for protocol reasons. Brezhnev, the new No. 1 Communist in the Soviet Union, was not present. Defense Minister Marshal Rodion Malinovsky, who usually attends receptions was absent, as was Foreign Minister Andreo Gromyko.

Some diplomats in other capitals felt that Khrushchev, the most vitriolic foe of the Red Chinese, had been forced out by a Kremlin policy that might see value in dealing with a Red China that could explode a nuclear weapon, as it did today.

Aides Reported Out

Khrushchev aides reported to have been fired today included, in addition to Tdzhubei:

Pavel Stayukov, editor of the Communist Party newspaper Pravda.

- Alexander Shuisky, a farm expert and Khrushchev speech writer.

- Oleg Troyanovsky, Khrushchev's private secretary and American affairs adviser and former resident in Washington.

- Vladimir Lebedev, the former Premier's research staff chief.

- Mikhail Kharlamov, chairman of the State Television Committee.

All were believed to have been pensioned or assigned to obscure posts in the same manner in which Khrushchev once had handled the problem of what to do about such foes as former Premiers Goergi Malenkov and V. M. Molotov.